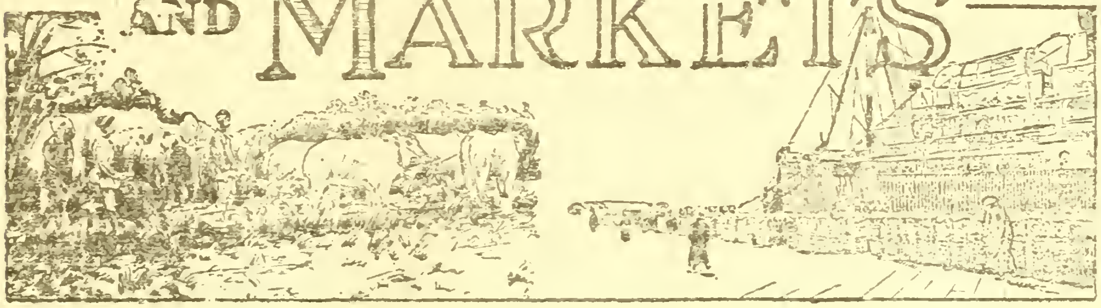
# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

AGRICULTURE IN THE SWISS TRADE AGREEMENT

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# L A T E C A B L E S

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India first official estimate of the 1936 wheat acreage placed at 32,763,000 acres as compared with the revised first estimate for 1935 of 33,168,000 acres. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, January 31, 1936.)

Greece areas sown for 1936 crops reported as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Winter wheat 2,011,000 acres (2,020,000), winter rye 203,000 (185,000), winter barley 529,000 acres (544,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, January 28, 1936.)

The first series of Colonial wool sales for 1936 closed in London on January 30 with an excellent tone compared with the closing of the preceding series on December 6, 1935. Prices for all descriptions showed substantial increases. Greasy merinos closed 5 to 7.5 percent and scoured merinos 5 to 10 percent higher than on December 6. Fine greasy crossbreds closed 7.5 percent and medium and low crossbreds 5 percent higher. Fine scoured crossbreds showed an advance of 2.5 percent and medium and low scoured crossbreds 7.5 percent. Fine lambs wool slipes advanced 5 to 7.5 percent and medium and low slipes 10 percent. Fine sheep slipes were 7.5 percent, medium 10 percent, and low 7.5 percent higher than the December 6 closing. Representatives of British mills were chief buyers of crossbreds. Germany, France, Great Britain, and Russia competed for merinos, Russia taking only the best. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, January 30, 1936.)

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# CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

## BREAD GRAINS

### Summary of recent information

The 1935 wheat crop of 48 countries was revised upward during the past week to 3,381,674,000 bushels as compared with 3,375,634,000 bushels produced by the same countries in 1934, when they accounted for over 99 percent of the estimated world total, excluding Russia and China. Acreage estimates for 47 countries totaled 232,800,000 acres as against 233,461,000 acres reported in 1934. The North American outturn of wheat is now placed at 890,817,000 bushels, an increase of about 14 percent over the harvest of 1934. In 30 European countries, the crop totaled 1,548,809,000 bushels, or practically the same as reported for these countries in 1934. In the Danube Basin, there was an increase of 17 percent over 1934, but a decrease of 21 percent from the large crop of 1933. The production of 7 African countries totaled 112,634,000 bushels, a decrease of 17 percent from the crop of 1934 but about 2 percent above that of 1933. The harvest of 4 Asiatic countries amounted to 514,664,000 bushels as against 508,095,000 bushels in 1934 and continued the upward trend noted for these countries during recent years. The only consistent expansion in acreage, however, appears to have been in Japan and Chosen.

A marked decrease in wheat production took place in the Southern Hemisphere during 1935. Estimates for 4 countries reporting totaled 314,750,000 bushels as compared with 400,384,000 bushels harvested in 1934 and 489,894,000 bushels in 1933. The Australian crop is placed a little above that of last season, and marked gains are indicated in the Union of South Africa and Uruguay, but the small crop of Argentina more than offsets these increases. See acreage and production table beginning on page 153.

Estimates of 1935 rye production in 31 countries total 968,291,000 bushels, a gain of about 3 percent over the 1934 crop of the same countries. An increase in the total acreage reported for 29 countries amounted to 4 percent. Most of the expansion occurred in the United States. European countries show a gain in acreage but a reduction in production. The most noticeable decline in acreage and production took place in Argentina, where all grains suffered from drought during the 1935 growing season. See acreage and production table beginning on page 156.

### The Japanese wheat market

There were still no prospects on January 4 for the sale of United States wheat in Japan, according to information transmitted from the United States Consul at Tokyo by the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The tax levied on imports of wheat from Canada was repealed, however, as of January 1. The flour market was firm in early January, and mills

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were operating at almost full capacity as a result of the good domestic and fairly active export demand. Wheat stocks on hand were slightly below normal for this season.

Prices of wheat at the mill on January 4, duty and landing charges included, were reported as follows: Western White No. 2, $1.33 per bushel; Canadian No. 3, $1.28; Australian $1.23; Manchurian $1.24 per bushel. Domestic standard wheat was $1.10 and Portland wheat, c.i.f. Yokohoma, $0.99 per bushel, duty and landing charges excluded. The wholesale price of flour at the mill on January 4 was quoted at $1.15 per bag of 49 pounds. Imports of wheat into Japan during November were reported as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Australian 727,000 bushels (1,073,000), Argentine 64,000 (0), Manchurian 401,000 (0), others 234,000 (351,000), total 1,426,000 bushels (1,424,000). Exports of flour during the month totaled 274,493 barrel as compared with 310,166 bushels shipped abroad in November 1934.

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## FEED GRAINS

### Summary of recent information

The area sown to winter barley in Bulgaria for the 1936 harvest is estimated at 425,000 acres which is 1 percent below the sowings up to the same time last year and about 8 percent below the average winter acreage during the past 5 years. The winter barley acreage represents about 75 percent of the total acreage usually sown to barley in Bulgaria. The final estimate of the 1935 barley production in Canada is 73,975,000 bushels in 1934. The total barley production in the 37 countries reported is 1,377,594,000 bushels which is more than 9 percent above the 1934 harvest in these countries.

The first estimate of the 1935 oats crop in the Irish Free State is 43,127,000 bushels compared with 39,262,000 bushels in 1934. The final estimate of the 1935 oats crop in Canada is 418,995,000 bushels compared with 341,190,000 bushels in 1934. The total oats production in the 31 countries now reported amounts to 3,317,937,000 bushels which is more than 26 percent above the 1934 harvest.

In the corn producing area of the northern and central parts of Mexico, it is anticipated that the corn harvest will be smaller than last year because of the damage from excessive rains.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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## MALTING BARLEY

### British barley market continues strong

Decreasing domestic supplies, moderate imports, sustained demand, and higher prices characterized the malting barley market in Great Britain during December and early January, according to Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. Marketings of barley on statutory markets in England and Wales are down to about 467,000 bushels per week. Imports of feed barley were relatively large in December. Imports of malting barley, chiefly from California, were much smaller than in the three preceding months but for the entire season are expected to be about double those of last year. The production of beer continues to increase at the rate of about 4 or 5 percent per year. If this is sustained during the remainder of the season brewers will require about 1,200,000 bushels more barley this season than in 1934-35. California barley is selling at prices considerably higher than a month ago, especially for the better qualities which are scarce, but prices are still below the level of a year ago.

The 1935 production of barley in the United Kingdom is now estimated at 34,300,000 bushels compared with about 38,300,000 bushels produced in 1934. Despite the smaller crop this year, marketings have been running well ahead of last year and are expected to reach about 23,300,000 bushels, or about 10 percent more than in 1934-35.

Imports of barley from the United States during the last six months of 1935 totaled 4,637,000 bushels compared with 2,664,000 bushels and 3,158,000 bushels in the corresponding periods of the preceding two years. The imports from Chile and Australia are usually heaviest during the first half of the calendar year, but a small crop is reported in Chile this year, while definite reports from Australia are lacking. Imports from Tunisia are also expected to be very small. Imports of barley into the United Kingdom during the calendar year 1935 totaled 39,917,000 bushels, an increase of about 10 percent over the preceding year. There was a large increase in imports from Russia and Canada, offset to a considerable extent by smaller imports from Persia, Rumania, and Chile.

Beer production in the United Kingdom continues to increase and the total for 1935 is placed at 16,000,000 standard barrels, compared with about 15,500,000 barrels in 1934 and only 13,248,000 barrels in 1932, the year of lowest production. Brewers' barley requirements for the year ending June 30, 1936, are now expected to be about 27,300,000 bushels, compared with about 26,100,000 bushels the preceding year. Of this amount it now appears probable that about 7,000,000 bushels will be imported from the United States. This figure is practically double the imports from the United States last year and higher than either of the two preceding years.

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The average prices of English barley in early January were about the same as in December. This is contrary to the usual seasonal decline noted at this time of year. Quotations for California malting barley showed a substantial increase, but were still below prices received a year ago. Trade comments indicate a scarcity of the better quality California barley.

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## RICE

### Japanese rice production above 1934-35

The final estimate of the Japanese rice crop for the year 1935-36 is placed at 9,026,000 short tons of cleaned rice from an area of 7,852,000 acres, according to information received from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This compares with a production of 8,139,000 short tons from 7,775,000 acres in 1934-35. The Japanese rice situation for the 1935-36 crop year, beginning November 1, is as follows: Carry-over, 1,561,000 short tons, crop 9,026,000 short tons, and the estimated imports from Korea and Formosa amount to 1,414,000 and 785,000 short tons, respectively, making a total of 12,786,000 short tons. With yearly consumption and exports estimated at 11,153,000 and 72,000 short tons, respectively, the carry-over for the 1936-37 crop year should amount to 1,561,000 short tons.

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## COTTON

### The European cotton textile situation

The final month of 1935 was characterized by continued slight improvement in the cotton textile situation in France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, and some of the minor manufacturing countries in southeastern Europe, but somewhat quieter tendencies prevailed in England, and developments continued unsatisfactory in Italy. The restriction in Italian manufacturing and exports, it appears, has been one direct cause of the reported improvement in the situation in Czechoslovakia, Poland, southeastern Europe, and, to some extent, Austria. Southeastern Europe has been an important market for Italian yarns and cloth, and with Italy out of the picture, demand has been shifting to offerings from other countries and partly also toward home production. The position in Germany was substantially unchanged.

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Mill business

European mill sales of cotton yarn and cotton fabrics have shown marked resistance, in the case of France and Belgium, to the normally quieter tendencies during December, and continued on fair though somewhat reduced levels in Great Britain, where export orders for piece goods played a relatively more important role than home demand. British spinners of coarse American yarns also continued to receive orders in favorable volume, but spinners of fine American and, particularly, Egyptian experienced a notable curtailment in new orders.

Conditions in Germany were marked by some further tendency toward slackening new business in both spinning and weaving mills. In Czechoslovakia, a slight further improvement in business was reported by the still depressed industry, largely a result of increased demand from southeastern Europe incident to reduced yarn and fabric supplies from Italy. There appears to be scant hope for an expansion of this movement, however, since the Czechoslovak National Bank and the Government, it is understood, have felt it necessary to adopt measures which will prevent further expansion in Czechoslovak exports of cotton yarn to those countries and to Austria. This is due to the fact that Czechoslovakia must pay in foreign exchange for raw cotton but can dispose of its cotton manufactures only through barter, thus depleting foreign exchange supplies.

A considerable further revival in mill business was reported from Austria in December, where orders have now been booked for several months ahead. These new orders are largely a result of much increased Rumanian buying interest, notably for cotton yarn, but there has also been increased business to some other south-European countries which are lacking the usual supplies from Italy. Poland has likewise profited somewhat by the disappearance of Italy from the yarn and cloth export markets. It is reported that the Lodz industry has been able to sell appreciable quantities in Egypt. The home industries in Hungary and Yugoslavia are very active, and reports from the latter mention the erection of new cotton-spinning mills in Slovenia.

Greece also has experienced an increased export demand because of the discontinuance of Italian offers and is striving to participate in the generally improved export possibilities. It appears, however, that the industry is hampered by restrictive measures similar to those in Czechoslovakia, since the increased importation of raw cotton demand by the Greek mills had not as yet been permitted in December by the authorities, despite the industry's undertaking to purchase all of the domestic cotton crop.

As implied by the developments pictured above, the cotton-mill situation in Italy has become worse and sales as well as activity in the mills

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continue to be further restricted. No information, statistical or otherwise, is now available from Italy directly, but trade reports from outside the country clearly reveal the trend of recent developments.

Mill activity

Cotton-mill activity in the chief European countries has shown no significant changes as compared with October and November and was generally in line with the developments in mill business. Great Britain reported continuance of the high level of mill activity in the coarse American spinning section; but slight declines were evident in the fine American and Egyptian spinning branches. Weaving mills have fairly well maintained the previous improved level of occupation, but in some districts there were signs of looms running out of work. Operations in France were well maintained throughout the whole of December, partly contrary to seasonal tendencies. Spinning-mill activity in October, which is the last month for which statistics are available, was more than 20 percent above October 1934 levels, but weaving-mill activity was below that of last year. A slight expansion in mill operations has occurred in Czechoslovakia as well as in Poland, and in Austria the present activity is perhaps 25 percent in excess of single-shift capacity. This is approximately 20 percent above the favorable level of 1934. Weaving-mill activity in Austria was running 10 percent above the preceding year. Statistics for Germany are not available for recent months, but it appears that spinning as well as weaving-mill activity, while probably slightly curtailed during the winter, have maintained satisfactory levels. Italian mill activity, as already indicated, has been further curtailed. A slight improvement in mill activity has occurred in Belgium, Spain, and Holland, according to French press reports.

Raw-cotton buying

The slightly downward tendency of raw cotton prices throughout December, the political uncertainty in Europe, and apprehension regarding the outturn of the United States Supreme Court decision on the Agricultural Adjustment Act, particularly the Bankhead Act, have made for cautious buying of raw cotton in most European countries. Trade reports indicating the possibility of gradual and significant releases of United States Government cotton also contributed to the cautious attitude of spinners. In Germany, buying interest continued to be directed increasingly toward American cotton, since cotton obtainable under compensation or clearing arrangements is quoted, to German buyers, at excessive premiums over cotton paid for in foreign exchange, which makes American cotton very attractive if it can possibly be obtained.

According to a statement of the Commissar of Agriculture of the Soviet Union, cotton procurements exceeded 33,000,000 poods of lint, equivalent to about 2,500,000 bales of 478 pounds. This figure is in

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excess of the official 1935 plan of approximately 2,270,000 bales and the 1934 crop of 1,670,000 to 1,750,000 bales. Some of the cotton procured by the Government, however, was spoiled due to poor storing, according to a government report in "Pravda" for December 31, 1935. A number of measures to remedy this situation were prescribed by the Government, including the prohibition of acceptance by ginneries and procuring agencies of cotton with more than 20 percent moisture content, immediate steps for drying the unginned cotton, improvement of storage facilities, immediate use by the textile industry of all cotton which is not fit for storage, etc. The seriousness of the situation may be gaged by the fact that a special inspection of all cotton stored in ginneries and procuring points was ordered by the Government.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

### World grapefruit production increasing

Grapefruit is the newest member of the citrus family to be planted on a large scale throughout the world and, consequently, practically every producing country has a large acreage of young or nonbearing groves. World production at the present time is about 25,000,000 boxes, compared with an average production, in the 5-year period, 1926-27 to 1930-31, of 15,400,000 boxes. At the present rate of increase, world production should be around 35,000,000 boxes by the 1938-39 season and may possibly reach 50,000,000 boxes by the 1943-44 season. The United States is the outstanding producer. In the period 1926-27 to 1930-31, the United States supplied 81.5 percent of the total world production and Puerto Rico 7.1 percent, leaving a balance of 11.4 percent for all other countries. In the period 1930-31 to 1934-35, the United States supplied 83.2 percent of the world production of 25,500,000 boxes, Puerto Rico 3.7 percent, and all other countries 13.1 percent. Outside of the United States and Puerto Rico, the chief producing countries are Palestine, South Africa, Brazil, Cuba, and Jamaica. Production in these countries, particularly in Palestine, is increasing rapidly.

Although the United States continues to be the outstanding grapefruit-producing country, exports have not kept pace with production. In the period 1926-27 to 1930-31, the United States and Puerto Rico together supplied about 76.6 percent of the world exports of around 2,050,000 boxes, whereas in the period 1930-31 to 1934-35, exports from the United States and Puerto Rico constituted only 58.3 percent of the world exports of about 2,900,000 boxes. This decline in the share of the fresh grapefruit trade held by the United States and Puerto Rico at the earlier date is explained by the rapid increase in exports from such countries as Palestine, South Africa, and Brazil. See release, FS/CF-85, "Statistics Relating to the Grapefruit Industry", 1935, for further details.

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Fruit crop of Germany smaller in 1935

Tree-fruit production in Germany is put at 1,898,000 short tons for 1935 compared with 3,327,000 tons in 1934 and 2,116,000 tons in 1933, the first year such figures were available, according to a communication from Vice Consul C. T. Zawadzki at Berlin. The 1935 yield is regarded as a poor medium crop, writes the Vice Consul. Apples, pears, and plums constitute the bulk of the production.

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## LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

German cattle numbers decline

Total cattle numbers in Germany were down to 18,918,000 head as of December 3, 1935, according to cabled advices from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. That figure was the smallest since 1930 and marked the second successive year of decline from the high point of 19,165,000 head reached in 1933.

Current cattle numbers are not reduced sufficiently to affect seriously the German meat supply, according to Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed at Berlin. The effect upon the supply of milk and edible fats, however, is of some consequence. The 1935 figure for cows used only for milking was 7,437,000 head, the smallest number since 1932. Calves from 3 months to 2 years old were placed at 5,739,000 head, the smallest number for that group since 1929. There was some increase over 1934 in the number of calves under 3 months old, but that figure amounts to only 1,448,000 head.

Prior to the current decline, German cattle numbers showed an upward trend from a low point in 1922 of 16,000,000 head. Since 1927, fluctuations in cattle numbers have been associated somewhat with root and hay production. The drought of 1934 necessitated the liquidation of cattle, slaughter of cattle and calves for that year totaling over 9,000,000 head against an annual average slaughter of 7,718,000 head in the years 1930-1933. The 1934 calf crop also declined. The increased marketings and slaughter continued through 1935. Total slaughter for the year is expected to exceed the unusually large 1934 figure and is known to be larger than the calf crop. The drought conditions of 1934 were followed by a 1935 feed crop which was smaller than normal. Current national trade policies limit the importing of feeds to below usual levels.

The limitations on imported feeds are especially significant in connection with the German dairy industry's requirements for protein feed. The limitations apply to both imports of protein supplements and the oilseeds from which domestic protein feeds are made. This situation has

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contributed to the downward movement in cattle numbers, and consequently the decline in milk and butter production. Domestic production of butter in 1935 is estimated to have declined about 5 percent below 1934 figures. Butter accounts for about 30 percent of the edible fats in Germany, with about 90 percent of the butter being of domestic origin. Germany is still dependent upon imports for about 50 percent of even the current reduced supply of edible fats. The domestic butter situation appears to be increasing that dependence at a time when facilities for securing imported supplies are unusually restricted.

## The Continental European wool situation

The year 1935 finished fairly well for most of the European wool textile industry, except in Italy where war-time difficulties were noticeable. France, which had experienced a fair revival for several months, reported a satisfactory volume of mill business and occupation during December, and conditions in Belgium have remained very satisfactory ever since the revival began following devaluation of the currency last spring. Conditions in Germany have likewise continued fairly satisfactory and, though the industry now seems somewhat apprehensive in regard to future raw-material supplies, actual shortage of raw material has not been reported thus far. Furthermore, existing agreements should assure relatively more favorable supplies of raw material than seems to be assured in the case of cotton. It is true, however, that this year's increased foreign foodstuffs and feedstuffs requirements should affect unfavorably Germany's capacity to buy wool from abroad. In the case of Argentina, Germany's requirements and actual purchase of frozen meat, fats, and linseed will tend to reduce her capacity to take wool from that country, unless the latter should be able to increase takings of German goods.

Difficulties in Italy have continued, and it is very probable that this country will continue to reduce takings of foreign wool. This situation results not only because of the foreign exchange situation and general import restrictions, but also because of the actual and further prospective decline in consumer purchasing power.

While the situation of the continental wool industry at the end of 1935 appeared fairly satisfactory, prospects for the new year are dampened by the unfavorable situation in Italy, noted above, and the probability of declining wool consumption in Germany. Though some further improvement may occur in France, it seems to be conditional upon a stopping of further deflation.

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AGRICULTURE IN THE SWISS TRADE AGREEMENT

In the United States-Swiss Trade Agreement, signed January 9, 1936, Switzerland agrees to duty reductions, quota increases, or other beneficial treatment for American lard, wheat, prunes, dried apricots, raisins, canned asparagus, cotton, rice, canned fruit, and fresh fruit. A considerable quota increase for Douglas Fir lumber was also agreed to. In addition, benefits to a number of United States industrial products are provided for. In return for these trade favors, the United States agrees to reduce, or bind against any increase, the duties on a long list of Swiss manufactured products, most important of which are watches, some Swiss textile specialties, and certain dyestuffs. The only reduction of duty on an agricultural import into the United States granted under the agreement concerns a special Swiss type of cheese.

The American agricultural exports to Switzerland which will benefit under the agreement had a total value of about $12,000,000 in 1929. By 1934, under generally increased Swiss import restrictions, this trade had declined almost to $4,000,000. Switzerland is largely dependent on imports for agricultural commodities so that the above trade continued on a relatively high level until 1931. At that time, the Swiss import control system was used to divert Swiss purchases from the United States to other countries. However, under the present agreement, which goes into effect on February 15, 1936, our agricultural and other exports to Switzerland will receive at least as favorable treatment as those of any other nation and the trade may be expected to increase considerably.

During 1934, Switzerland allotted no quota to United States <u>wheat</u>. Under the agreement, an annual quota of 4,336,000 bushels is granted. That figure is about equal to wheat shipments to Switzerland in 1931 when the United States supplied over one fifth of Swiss requirements. On <u>rice</u>, the present quota for the United States of 4,409,000 pounds has been bound against any decrease. During the past 8 years (excepting 1931 and 1933), imports into Switzerland of American rice have been well below the amount thus allowed. The Swiss duty on rice of approximately seven tenths of a cent per pound has been bound against any increase during the life of the agreement.

Switzerland agrees to lift her embargo on <u>lard</u> within 3 months and to take 90 percent of all lard imports from the United States. Furthermore, the effective Swiss duty on lard is cut 50 percent by the removal of the so-called "supplementary" duty. The new rate will be the equivalent of about 2.9 cents per pound.

The agreement provides benefits to Swiss imports from the United States of <u>prunes</u>, <u>raisins</u>, and <u>dried apricots</u>. The Swiss duty on about 80 percent of the American prunes imported (those in containers weighing less than 110 pounds) will be reduced one third to the equivalent of about 1.5 cents per pound. In addition, the quota alloted to the United States will

AGRICULTURE IN THE SWISS TRADE AGREEMENT, CONT'D

be raised from 3,307,000 to 5,447,000 pounds annually. The new quota equals the largest importation of American prunes into Switzerland during any post-war year. The Swiss duty on raisins is bound by the agreement at not more than the present equivalent of about 1.5 cents per pound. There are no quotas on raisins imported into Switzerland. The United States quota on other dried fruits is increased from 2,337,000 to 2,425,000 pounds annually. This trade consists chiefly of dried apricots, the Swiss duty on which will be reduced 20 percent under the agreement to the equivalent of 5.9 cents per pound.

In addition to the concessions obtained on dried fruits, United States exports to Switzerland of canned fruits will under the agreement pay 18 percent less duty than they now pay. The new duty is approximately 6.6 cents per pound. In the case of fresh fruits (which consist principally of apples and pears) Switzerland agrees to give the United States a quota of 5,323,000 pounds. Swiss imports of fresh fruits from the United States have reached this figure once during the past 10 years.

The quota on Swiss imports of canned asparagus from the United States is raised under the agreement by 772,000 pounds. The former quota was 1,433,000 pounds of all types of canned vegetables in containers weighing less than 11 pounds. The new quota is 2,205,000 pounds, of which at least 772,000 pounds must be asparagus. Thus, other canned vegetable exports will also be benefited to a limited extent.

The low Swiss duty on cotton (equivalent to about 14.7 cents per 500-pound bale) is bound against any increase, direct or indirect, during the life of the present agreement. Switzerland's large textile industry uses important quantities of American cotton. Even in 1934, 35,000 bales were imported, compared with 60,500 bales average imports of American cotton from 1926 to 1930. To protect this trade, the assurance has been obtained from the Swiss that no quota will be established on it during the life of the agreement.

The concession on Douglas Fir lumber involves both an increase of the United States quota to more than 5,000,000 board feet per year and a binding of the present duty at the equivalent of $11.62 per 1,000 board feet. The new quota represents an increase of about 45 percent over Swiss imports of American Douglas Fir in 1935.

In return for these changes, together with a number of concessions by Switzerland on American manufactures, the United States duty on Emmenthaler type cheese, both in its original form and when processed, will be reduced from 7 cents per pound but not less than 35 percent to 7 cents per pound but not less than 20 percent. In addition to this, the United States tariffs will be reduced on a considerable list of manufactured products many of which may be expected thereby to be reduced in price to the consumer, including the American farmer.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SWISS TRADE AGREEMENT, CONT'D

SWITZERLAND: Concessions granted to the United States on agricultural products, effective February 15, 1936

| Commodity | Import duty | | | | Quota | | Value of imports from United States | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Swiss units | | United States units a/ | | | | | |
| | Old rate | Agreement rate b/ | Old rate | Agreement rate b/ | Former | Agreement | 1929 | 1934 |
| | Francs per 100 kilos | Francs per 100 kilos | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| Wheat | 0.60 | No change | 0.09 | No change | 0 | 260,143 | 4,162 | 0 |
| Rice c/ | 4.50 | Bound | .66 | Bound | 4,409 | 4,409 | 164 | 168 |
| Fresh apples, pears, and apricots (in boxes) | 5.00 | No change | .74 | No change | 5,323 | 5,323 | 127 | 370 |
| Prunes, dried: | | | | | | | | |
| In containers weighing less than 50 kilos (110 pounds) | 15.00 | 10.00 | 2.21 | 1.47 | 3,307 | 5,447 | 226 | 283 |
| In larger containers | 5.00 | Bound | .74 | Bound | | | | |
| Fruits, dried or pressed, pitted or stoned: | | | | | | | | |
| Apricots | 50.00 | 40.00 | 7.36 | 5.88 | 2,337 | 2,425 | 261 | 343 |
| Other | 50.00 | No change | 7.36 | No change | | | | |
| Raisins (except Malaga and Denia in clusters) | 10.00 | Bound | 1.47 | Bound | d/ | d/ | 63 | 109 |
| Preserved vegetables (except tomatoes) in containers weighing 5 kilos (11 pounds) or less: | | | | | 1,433 | 2,205 | 243 | 298 |
| Asparagus | 40.00 | Bound | 5.88 | Bound | | | | |
| Other | 40.00 | No change | 5.88 | No change | | | | |

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AGRICULTURE IN THE SWISS TRADE AGREEMENT, CONT'D

SWITZERLAND: Concessions granted to the United States on agricultural products, effective February 15, 1936, cont'd

| Commodity | Import duty: Swiss units: Old rate | Import duty: Swiss units: Agreement rate b/ | Import duty: United States units a/: Old rate | Import duty: United States units a/: Agreement rate b/ | Quota: Former | Quota: Agreement | Value of imports from United States: 1929 | Value of imports from United States: 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Francs per 100 kilos | Francs per 100 kilos | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| Lard .................... | 40.00 | c/ 20.00 | 5.88 | c/ 2.94 | Embargo on imports | f/90% of total imports when resumed | 597 | 154 |
| Canned fruits .......... | 55.00 | 45.00 | 8.09 | 6.62 | d/ | d/ | 66 | 59 |
| Sawed or split resinous wood: | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas fir.......... | 2.50 | Bound | 0.37 | Bound | 13,837 | 16,535 | 662 | 341 |
| Other................ | 2.50 | No change | 0.37 | No change | | | | |
| Raw cotton.............. | 0.20 | Bound | 0.03 | Bound | d/ | d/ | 5,931 | 2,400 |

Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Conversions into United States currency made at average exchange for December 1935 (1 Swiss Franc = 32.43 cents). b/ A "bound" duty may not be increased during the life of the agreement.
c/ Rice in milled, husked, or broken grains; groats or semolina of rice. d/ Not subject to quota.
e/ Supplementary duty of 20 francs per 100 kilos (2.94 cents per pound) suppressed.
f/ The Swiss Government agrees that not less than 90 percent of the total permitted importations of lard shall consist of lard originating in the United States. The annual quota thus allotted to the United States shall be divided into four equal calendar quarter quotas. Should any part of such quarterly quota not be utilized, the unused portion thereof may be reallocated to other countries. If, however, an import permit issued to a given importer has not been utilized within 30 days of its issuance, the Swiss authorities agree to offer to all other importers entitled to import land from the United States the right to import, within 30 days, the quantity stipulated in the said permit. The Swiss Government will authorize the importation of lard within 3 months after this agreement comes into force.

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## ARGENTINA BEGINS WORK ON NEW PUBLIC ELEVATOR SYSTEM

The advertising for bids covering the construction in Argentina of 14 new public terminal elevators in the port cities at a total cost of some 52,423,000 pesos (approximately $17,471,000 at current exchange) was recently authorized by presidential decree, according to a report from Agricultural Attache P. O. Nyhus in Buenos Aires. The Government will finance the project from funds derived from its exchange profits.

The responsibility for the erection of these 14 public elevators, with a total capacity of 654,000 metric tons (equivalent to 24,030,000 bushels of wheat), has been delegated to a special Elevator Commission. The Commission is also authorized to prepare specifications for the construction of 180 new public country elevators and for the remodeling of existing country grain storage facilities at an additional cost of 38,361,500 pesos (about $12,785,000). This new public elevator system is a part of the recently enacted program of grain grading, bulk handling, and improved marketing.

It is expected that actual work on the 14 public elevators will probably get under way by September 1936. The need for these elevators in terminal ports has long been recognized. The problem of an adequate and economic system of public country elevators, however, raises many considerations which need further study, especially the question of improved highways and increasing use of trucks for transporting grain to the ports. The average distance from producing areas to ports in Argentina is only 150 miles. The actual construction of additional country elevators as well as the remodeling of existing country grain storage facilities will be deferred, therefore, to a later date.

The Grain Elevator Commission estimates the capacity of existing grain storage facilities at railway stations at 7,500,000 metric tons, of which 6,000,000 tons are owned by the railways and 1,500,000 tons by private concerns. This storage space compares with an average annual production of 18,000,000 tons of grains and linseed. The country has evolved an elaborate system of handling grain in sacks and grain storage in country warehouses. For the most part, the sacked grain is hauled in carts or trucks directly from the combines or threshing machines to the railway storage bins. In years of heavy marketing, the grain buyers have been compelled to pile the sacked grain in the open along the tracks.

Although this method of handling grain has been very inexpensive, it is unsatisfactory for handling grain on a bulk basis or for marketing grain on the basis of the new grade standards recently put into effect. The intention of the Government is to bring about a change from the present system of bag handling to bulk handling. In addition to the direct savings to producers which are expected to result from bulk handling, the Government emphasizes many other advantages. Among these are the introduction of warehouse and elevator receipts negotiable at local banks; an incentive to the production of better quality by reason of the application of new grade standards; the payment of premiums for quality; and the opportunity afforded small exporters by reason of a public elevator system to operate in the grain trade, thus broadening competition among exporters.

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WHEAT: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1933-1935

| Country | Average 1909-1913 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Percentage 1935 is of 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACREAGE | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent |
| United States | 48,055 | 47,910 | 42,249 | 49,826 | 117.9 |
| Canada | 9,945 | 25,991 | 23,985 | 24,116 | 100.5 |
| Mexico | a/ 2,174 | 1,173 | 1,224 | 1,199 | 98.0 |
| Total (3) | 60,174 | 75,074 | 67,458 | 75,141 | 111.4 |
| France | 16,500 | 13,503 | 13,354 | 13,206 | 98.9 |
| Italy | 11,793 | 12,587 | 12,274 | 12,421 | 101.2 |
| Spain | 9,547 | 11,168 | 11,386 | 11,063 | 97.2 |
| Germany | 4,029 | 5,727 | 5,430 | 5,199 | 95.7 |
| Poland | 3,343 | 4,187 | 4,314 | 4,342 | 100.6 |
| England and Wales | 1,787 | 1,660 | 1,759 | 1,772 | 100.7 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,718 | 2,272 | 2,300 | 2,380 | 103.5 |
| Greece | b/ 1,134 | 1,712 | 1,956 | 2,020 | 103.3 |
| Scotland | 57 | 78 | 98 | 101 | 103.1 |
| Northern Ireland | 8 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 88.9 |
| Irish Free State | 35 | 50 | 94 | 163 | 173.4 |
| Norway | 12 | 28 | 46 | 59 | 128.3 |
| Sweden | 255 | 799 | 718 | 673 | 93.7 |
| Denmark | 154 | 261 | 280 | 311 | 111.1 |
| Netherlands | 138 | 338 | 366 | 377 | 103.0 |
| Belgium | 404 | 372 | 371 | 386 | 104.0 |
| Luxemburg | 27 | 34 | 40 | 43 | 107.5 |
| Portugal | b/ 1,211 | 1,424 | 1,344 | c/1,297 | 96.5 |
| Switzerland | 105 | 140 | 165 | 164 | 99.4 |
| Austria | 635 | 543 | 573 | 609 | 106.3 |
| Lithuania | 211 | 499 | 514 | 521 | 101.4 |
| Latvia | 85 | 309 | 351 | 347 | 98.9 |
| Estonia | 23 | 155 | 161 | 154 | 95.7 |
| Finland | 8 | 91 | 125 | 136 | 108.8 |
| Malta | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 100.0 |
| Total (25) | 53,229 | 57,953 | 58,037 | 57,761 | 99.5 |
| Bulgaria | 2,409 | 3,097 | 3,114 | 2,729 | 87.6 |
| Hungary | 3,712 | 3,924 | 3,798 | 4,005 | 105.5 |
| Rumania | d/ 9,515 | 7,700 | 7,609 | 8,496 | 111.7 |
| Yugoslavia | 3,982 | 5,137 | 5,002 | 5,313 | 106.2 |
| Total (4) | 19,618 | 19,858 | 19,523 | 20,543 | 105.2 |
| Total Europe (29) | 72,847 | 77,811 | 77,560 | 78,304 | 101.0 |
| Algeria | 3,521 | 3,993 | 4,068 | 4,005 | 98.5 |
| Morocco | 1,700 | 3,210 | 3,018 | 3,210 | 106.4 |
| Egypt | 1,314 | 1,426 | 1,442 | 1,463 | 101.5 |
| Tunis | 1,310 | 1,754 | 1,903 | 1,829 | 96.1 |
| Kenya Colony | e/ | 35 | 44 | 45 | 102.3 |
| Eritrea | e/ | 9 | 15 | 11 | 73.3 |
| Cyrenaica | e/ | 15 | 22 | 52 | 236.4 |
| Total (7) | 7,845 | 10,442 | 10,512 | 10,615 | 101.0 |

Continued -

WHEAT: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1933-1935, cont'd.

| Country | Average 1909-1913 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Percentage 1935 is of 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACREAGE, CONT'D | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent |
| India | 29,224 | 32,976 | 35,992 | 34,485 | 95.8 |
| Japan | 1,179 | 1,511 | 1,589 | 1,626 | 102.3 |
| Chosen | 574 | 790 | 798 | 800 | 100.3 |
| Turkey | f/ 7,058 | 7,256 | 7,625 | 5,482 | 71.9 |
| Syria and Lebanon | e/ | 1,212 | 1,175 | 1,288 | 109.6 |
| Total (5) | 38,035 | 43,745 | 47,179 | 43,681 | 92.6 |
| Total N. Hemisphere (44) | 178,901 | 207,072 | 202,709 | 207,741 | 102.5 |
| Argentina | 16,051 | 18,042 | 17,154 | 11,913 | 69.4 |
| Australia | 7,603 | 14,901 | 12,499 | 11,945 | 95.6 |
| Uruguay | d/ 791 | 1,189 | 1,099 | 1,201 | 109.3 |
| Total (3) | 24,445 | 34,132 | 30,752 | 25,059 | 81.5 |
| Grand total (47) | 203,346 | 241,204 | 233,461 | 232,800 | 99.7 |
| PRODUCTION | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Percent |
| United States | 681,736 | 528,975 | 496,929 | 603,199 | 121.4 |
| Canada | 197,119 | 281,892 | 275,849 | 277,339 | 100.5 |
| Mexico | d/ 11,481 | 12,122 | 10,950 | 10,279 | 93.9 |
| Total (3) | 890,336 | 822,989 | 783,728 | 890,817 | 113.7 |
| France | 325,644 | 362,330 | 338,513 | 278,767 | 82.4 |
| Italy | 184,393 | 298,548 | 233,064 | 283,455 | 121.6 |
| Spain | 130,446 | 138,235 | 186,834 | 153,942 | 82.4 |
| Germany | 131,274 | 205,930 | 166,541 | 171,768 | 103.1 |
| Poland | 61,665 | 79,883 | 76,440 | 73,000 | 95.5 |
| England and Wales | 55,770 | 58,725 | 65,259 | 60,592 | 92.8 |
| Czechoslovakia | 37,879 | 72,921 | 50,014 | 62,095 | 124.2 |
| Greece | b/ 16,273 | 28,385 | 25,679 | 30,864 | 120.2 |
| Scotland | 2,273 | 3,472 | 4,144 | 4,443 | 107.2 |
| Northern Ireland | 287 | 227 | 373 | 225 | 60.3 |
| Irish Free State | 1,310 | 1,983 | 3,803 | 6,687 | 175.8 |
| Norway | 306 | 755 | 1,204 | 1,707 | 141.8 |
| Sweden | 8,103 | 29,204 | 28,376 | 23,185 | 81.7 |
| Denmark | 6,322 | 11,543 | 12,847 | 14,774 | 115.0 |
| Netherlands | 4,896 | 15,325 | 18,042 | 15,921 | 88.2 |
| Belgium | 15,199 | 15,067 | 16,134 | 13,779 | 85.4 |
| Luxemburg | 615 | 995 | 1,171 | 1,027 | 87.7 |
| Portugal | b/ 11,850 | 16,281 | 24,690 | 15,900 | 64.4 |
| Switzerland | 3,314 | 4,957 | 5,342 | 5,824 | 109.0 |
| Austria | 12,813 | 14,615 | 13,305 | 15,590 | 117.2 |

Continued -

WHEAT: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1933-1935, cont'd

| Country | Average 1909-1913 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Percentage 1935 is of 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Percent |
| PRODUCTION, CONT'D | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 3,264 | 8,192 | 10,475 | 9,601 | 91.7 |
| Latvia | 1,475 | 6,725 | 8,051 | 6.520 | 81.0 |
| Estonia | 364 | 2,451 | 3,107 | 2,298 | 74.0 |
| Finland | 137 | 2,460 | 3,278 | 3,252 | 99.2 |
| Malta | 185 | 305 | 310 | 179 | 57.7 |
| Albania | e/ | 2,380 | 2,000 | (2,000) | 100.0 |
| Total (26) | 1,016,057 | 1,381,884 | 1,289,996 | 1,257,395 | 96.8 |
| Bulgaria | 37,823 | 55,454 | 39,595 | 47,925 | 121.0 |
| Hungary | 71,493 | 96,356 | 64,824 | 73,948 | 114.1 |
| Rumania | d/158,672 | 119,072 | 76,553 | 96,440 | 126.0 |
| Yugoslavia | 62,024 | 96,584 | 68,328 | 73,101 | 107.0 |
| Total (4) | 330,012 | 367,464 | 249,300 | 291,414 | 116.9 |
| Total Europe (30) | 1,346,069 | 1,749,348 | 1,548,296 | 1,548,809 | 100.0 |
| Algeria | 35,161 | 31,998 | 43,528 | 31,158 | 71.6 |
| Morocco | (17,000) | 28,902 | 39,586 | 19.988 | 50.5 |
| Egypt | 33,662 | 39,951 | 37,277 | 43,221 | 115.9 |
| Tunis | 6,224 | 9,186 | 13,779 | 17,269 | 125.3 |
| Kenya Colony | e/ | 485 | 601 | 712 | 118.5 |
| Eritrea | e/ | 110 | 129 | 110 | 85.3 |
| Tripolitania | c/ | 147 | 231 | 176 | 76.2 |
| Total (7) | 92,047 | 110,779 | 135,131 | 112,634 | 83.4 |
| India | 351,841 | 352,987 | 351,456 | 363,029 | 103.3 |
| Japan | 25,088 | 40,410 | 47,660 | 48,722 | 102.2 |
| Chosen | 6,898 | 8,887 | 9,268 | 9,747 | 105.2 |
| Turkey | f/ 39,510 | 99,637 | 99,711 | 93,166 | 93.4 |
| Total (4) | 423,337 | 501,921 | 508,095 | 514,664 | 101.3 |
| Total N. Hemisphere (44) | 2,751,789 | 3,185,037 | 2,975,250 | 3,066,924 | 103.1 |
| Argentina | 147,059 | 286,120 | 240,669 | 144,034 | 59.8 |
| Australia | 90,497 | 177,338 | 133,700 | 140,000 | 104.7 |
| Union of South Africa | b/ 6,034 | 11,762 | 15,343 | 17,870 | 116.5 |
| Uruguay | d/ 6,517 | 14,674 | 10,672 | 12,846 | 120.4 |
| Total (4) | 250,107 | 489,894 | 400,384 | 314,750 | 78.6 |
| Grand total (48) | 3,001,896 | 3,674,931 | 3,375,634 | 3,381,674 | 100.2 |

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service. Unofficial estimates in parenthes

a/ 2-year average.

b/ 1 year only.

c/ Estimate of the Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

d/ 4-year average.

e/ Not available.

f/ 1925.

RYE: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1933-1935

| Country | Average 1909-1913 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Percentage 1935 is of 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent |
| ACREAGE | | | | | |
| United States | 2,548 | 2,349 | 1,942 | 4,063 | 209.2 |
| Canada | 117 | 583 | 685 | 720 | 105.1 |
| Total (2) | 2,665 | 2,932 | 2,627 | 4,783 | 182.1 |
| France | 3,095 | 1,706 | 1,694 | 1,663 | 98.2 |
| Spain | 1,988 | 1,460 | 1,426 | 1,401 | 98.2 |
| Germany | 12,713 | 11,179 | 11,097 | 11,198 | 100.9 |
| Austria | 1,110 | 958 | 943 | 930 | 98.6 |
| Czechoslovakia | 2,605 | 2,584 | 2,442 | 2,493 | 102.1 |
| Poland | 12,570 | 14,271 | 13,934 | 14,301 | 102.6 |
| Lithuania | 1,749 | 1,210 | 1,225 | 1,236 | 100.9 |
| Norway | 37 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 100.0 |
| Sweden | 977 | 546 | 581 | 557 | 95.9 |
| Netherlands | 557 | 408 | 463 | 502 | 108.4 |
| Belgium | 672 | 554 | 528 | 525 | 99.4 |
| Luxemburg | 26 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 100.0 |
| Italy | 346 | 282 | 278 | 272 | 97.8 |
| Switzerland | 60 | 46 | 35 | 35 | 100.0 |
| Latvia | 888 | 637 | 663 | 668 | 100.8 |
| Estonia | 486 | 373 | 364 | 357 | 98.1 |
| Finland | 589 | 575 | 609 | 613 | 100.7 |
| Denmark | 636 | 353 | 377 | 391 | 103.7 |
| Greece | 76 | 183 | 182 | 185 | 101.6 |
| Portugal | a/ 271 | 409 | 348 | (348) | 100.0 |
| Total (20) | 41,451 | 37,771 | 37,223 | 37,709 | 101.3 |
| Bulgaria | 542 | 516 | 494 | 433 | 87.7 |
| Hungary | 1,608 | 1,677 | 1,586 | 1,548 | 97.6 |
| Rumania | b/ 1,286 | 958 | 911 | 960 | 105.4 |
| Yugoslavia | 732 | 633 | 613 | 623 | 101.6 |
| Total (4) | 4,168 | 3,784 | 3,604 | 3,564 | 98.[illegible] |
| Total Europe (24) | 45,619 | 41,555 | 40,827 | 41,273 | 10[illegible].1 |
| Algeria | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100.0 |
| Turkey | c/ | 696 | 602 | 591 | 9[illegible].2 |
| Total N.Hemisphere (28) | 48,287 | 45,136 | 44,059 | 46,650 | 1[illegible].9 |
| Argentina | 85 | 718 | 1,324 | 583 | 4[illegible].0 |
| Grand total (29) | 48,372 | 45,904 | 45,383 | 47,233 | 104.1 |

Continued -

RYE: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1933-1935, cont'd

| Country | Average 1909-1913 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Percentage 1935 is of 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Percent |
| PRODUCTION | | | | | |
| United States | 33,776 | 21,150 | 16,045 | 57,936 | 361.1 |
| Canada | 2,094 | 4,177 | 4,706 | 9,606 | 204.1 |
| Total (2) | 35,870 | 25,327 | 20,751 | 67,542 | 325.5 |
| France | 52,501 | 35,337 | 32,983 | 28,980 | 87.9 |
| Spain | 27,636 | 20,702 | 21,567 | 19,116 | 88.6 |
| Germany | 368,337 | 343,570 | 299,496 | 297,172 | 99.2 |
| Austria | 23,783 | 27,044 | 22,617 | 23,129 | 102.3 |
| Czechoslovakia | 63,538 | 82,103 | 59,968 | 64,501 | 107.6 |
| Poland | 224,836 | 278,460 | 254,476 | 258,802 | 101.7 |
| Lithuania | 24,283 | 21,731 | 26,330 | 24,211 | 92.0 |
| Norway | 973 | 438 | 395 | 460 | 116.5 |
| Sweden | 24,100 | 18,128 | 20,673 | 17,322 | 83.8 |
| Netherlands | 16,175 | 15,601 | 19,788 | 14,621 | 73.9 |
| Belgium | 23,644 | 22,310 | 22,222 | 19,291 | 86.8 |
| United Kingdom | c/ | 491 | (600) | (600) | 100.0 |
| Irish Free State | c/ | 86 | 67 | 79 | 117.9 |
| Luxemburg | 651 | 575 | 548 | 456 | 83.2 |
| Italy | 6,317 | 6,739 | 5,607 | 6,267 | 111.8 |
| Switzerland | 1,783 | 1,545 | 1,260 | 1,224 | 97.1 |
| Latvia | 13,061 | 13,979 | 16,210 | 14,326 | 88.4 |
| Estonia | 8,139 | 8,735 | 9,064 | 6,462 | 71.3 |
| Finland | 10,490 | 14,672 | 15,545 | 14,137 | 90.9 |
| Denmark | 19,104 | 9,899 | 10,803 | 11,232 | 104.0 |
| Greece | 1,129 | 2,800 | 2,466 | 3,031 | 122.9 |
| Portugal | a/(2,300) | 4,210 | 4,913 | (3,900) | 79.4 |
| Total (22) | 912,770 | 929,155 | 847,598 | 829,319 | 97.8 |
| Bulgaria | 8,345 | 9,683 | 6,438 | 7,767 | 120.6 |
| Hungary | 31,377 | 37,654 | 24,380 | 26,628 | 109.2 |
| Rumania | b/ 20,644 | 17,555 | 8,308 | 12,724 | 153.2 |
| Yugoslavia | 9,004 | 9,659 | 7,688 | 7,720 | 100.4 |
| Total (4) | 69,370 | 74,551 | 46,814 | 54,839 | 117.1 |
| Total Europe (26) | 982,140 | 1,003,706 | 894,413 | 884,158 | 98.9 |
| Algeria | 39 | 29 | 45 | 25 | 55.6 |
| Turkey | c/ | 13,430 | 9,589 | 11,055 | 115.3 |
| Total N. Hemisphere (30) | 1,018,049 | 1,042,492 | 924,798 | 962,780 | 104.1 |
| Argentina | 640 | 7,249 | 15,787 | 5,511 | 34.9 |
| Grand total (31) | 1,018,689 | 1,049,741 | 940,585 | 968,291 | 102.9 |

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service. Unofficial estimates in parentheses. a/ 3-year average. b/ 4-year average. c/ Not available.

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